

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Plaintiff,

v.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY,

Defendant.

No. 2:20-cv-1513-EFB P

ORDER

Plaintiff is a former county jail inmate proceeding without counsel in an action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In addition to filing a complaint (ECF No. 1), he has also filed an application to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2). For the reasons stated hereafter, his application to proceed in forma pauperis is granted but his complaint is dismissed with leave to amend.

Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis

Plaintiff's application makes the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1). Accordingly, plaintiff's request to proceed in forma pauperis is granted.

Screening

I. Legal Standards

Pursuant to § 1915(e)(2), the court must dismiss the case at any time if it determines the allegation of poverty is untrue, or if the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against an immune defendant.

Although pro se pleadings are liberally construed, *see Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972), a complaint, or portion thereof, should be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it fails to set forth “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 554, 562-563 (2007) (citing *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41 (1957)); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitlement to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of a cause of action’s elements will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level on the assumption that all of the complaint’s allegations are true.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Dismissal is appropriate based either on the lack of cognizable legal theories or the lack of pleading sufficient facts to support cognizable legal theories. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

In reviewing a complaint under this standard, the court must accept as true the allegations of the complaint in question, *Hospital Bldg. Co. v. Rex Hosp. Trustees*, 425 U.S. 738, 740 (1976), construe the pleading in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and resolve all doubts in the plaintiff’s favor, *Jenkins v. McKeithen*, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969). A pro se plaintiff must satisfy the pleading requirements of Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 8(a)(2) “requires a complaint to include a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 562-563 (2007).

II. Analysis

Plaintiff appears to allege he was housed at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Facility as a pre-trial detainee. *See* ECF No. 1 at 3 (noting he was “treated guilty before proven innocent”). He claims he was “placed in COVID 19 harms way,” because the conditions of his confinement did not allow social distancing, masks were not available, and no testing was done. *Id.* Plaintiff seeks 12.5 million dollars in damages. *Id.*

The complaint cannot survive screening for three reasons. First, plaintiff has not alleged any harm to warrant the relief he requests. He does not, for instance, allege that he has contracted coronavirus, and he is not currently confined at the jail and allegedly currently at risk based on

conditions at the jail. Second, he does not identify a claim for relief or identify any particular individual who caused him any harm. And finally, he has not pleaded facts to state a claim against “Sacramento Co.,” the only defendant he has identified. A county is only liable under section 1983 if plaintiff shows that his constitutional injury was caused by employees acting pursuant to the municipality’s policy or custom. *Mt. Healthy City Sch. Dist. Bd. of Ed. v. Doyle*, 429 U.S. 274, 280 (1977); *Monell v. New York City Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978); *Villegas v. Gilroy Garlic Festival Ass’n*, 541 F.3d 950, 964 (9th Cir. 2008). Here, plaintiff has failed to identify the existence of any County policy. If plaintiff wishes to proceed with a claim against Sacramento County, he must identify a specific policy and plead facts demonstrating that the policy is what caused a violation of his constitutional rights pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The court will grant leave to amend so that plaintiff may articulate his claims with greater detail and specificity.

III. Leave to Amend

Plaintiff is cautioned that any amended complaint must identify as a defendant only persons who personally participated in a substantial way in depriving him of his constitutional rights. *Johnson v. Duffy*, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978) (a person subjects another to the deprivation of a constitutional right if he does an act, participates in another’s act or omits to perform an act he is legally required to do that causes the alleged deprivation). Plaintiff may also include any allegations based on state law that are so closely related to his federal allegations that “they form the same case or controversy.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

The amended complaint must also contain a caption including the names of all defendants. Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(a).

Plaintiff may not change the nature of this suit by alleging new, unrelated claims. *See George v. Smith*, 507 F.3d 605 at 607.

Any amended complaint must be written or typed so that it so that it is complete in itself without reference to any earlier filed complaint. E.D. Cal. L.R. 220. This is because an amended complaint supersedes any earlier filed complaint, and once an amended complaint is filed, the earlier filed complaint no longer serves any function in the case. *See Forsyth v. Humana*, 114

1 F.3d 1467, 1474 (9th Cir. 1997) (the “amended complaint supersedes the original, the latter
2 being treated thereafter as non-existent.”) (*quoting Loux v. Rhay*, 375 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir.
3 1967)).


4 Any amended complaint should be as concise as possible in fulfilling the above
5 requirements. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). Plaintiff should avoid the inclusion of procedural or factual
6 background which has no bearing on his legal claims. He should also take pains to ensure that his
7 amended complaint is as legible as possible. This refers not only to penmanship, but also spacing
8 and organization. Plaintiff should carefully consider whether each of the defendants he names
9 actually had involvement in the constitutional violations he alleges. A “scattershot” approach in
10 which plaintiff names dozens of defendants will not be looked upon favorably by the court.

11 Conclusion

12 Accordingly, it is ORDERED that

- 13 1. Plaintiff’s application to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2) is GRANTED;
14 2. Plaintiff’s complaint (ECF No. 1) is DISMISSED with leave to amend within 30 days
15 from the date of service of this order; and
16 3. Failure to file an amended complaint that complies with this order may result in the
17 dismissal of this action for the reasons stated herein.

18 DATED: September 29, 2020.

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20 EDMUND F. BRENNAN
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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